

AMERICAN RECORD.

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TERMS:

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Remains of Gen. Washington.

Richmond, Feb. 21, 1846.

SIR,

I perform, with infinite satisfaction, the duty assigned to me by the enclosed Resolutions of the General Assembly.

To the unanimous expression of the desire of the Legislature, I beg leave to add the earnest wishes of the Executive, that you will permit the remains of her beloved son, Gen. Washington, to be removed to Richmond, to be interred near the Capitol, beneath a Monument to be erected at the expense of the people of Virginia.

This application is made by the native State of Washington, not in the vain hope of adding lustre to his reputation—his fame cannot be increased by any human structure, but as a memorial of a Nation's gratitude and affection, and in the expectation that it will excite a spirit of emulation, which will give her, for ages to come, citizens whose lives will be marked by disinterested devotion to the public good, such as upon all occasions, dignified her illustrious Washington.

All who have any agency in making this request, have foreseen the sacrifice of feeling which you will make, in parting with the remains of relations so revered, but it is hoped you will yield them to the ardent wishes of Virginia.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your hum. servt.,

W. C. NICHOLAS.

The Honorable
BUSHROD WASHINGTON,
City of Washington.

[REPLY.]

Washington, March 18, 1846.

SIR,

It is not in my power to express in terms which would do justice to my feelings, the sensibility with which I received the resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia, authorizing the Governor to open a correspondence with me, and to request me, "in behalf and in the name of the commonwealth, to permit the remains of her beloved son, the late General George Washington, to be removed from the family vault at Mount Vernon, and interred near the Capitol of Virginia, beneath a Monument, to be erected at the public expense, and to serve as a memorial to future ages of the love of a grateful people."

The nature of the application, the unanimity with which it was made, and the terms in which it is expressed, all unite to impress me with feelings of gratitude which can never be obliterated.

So many and so powerful are the motives which urge me to comply with the wishes of the Legislature; so sincere and so earnest is my solicitude to promote them that could I oppose to them only my personal feelings and my individual repugnance, to parting with the remains of Gen. Washington and of Mrs. Washington, these feelings would have been subdued, this repugnance would have been conquered, and I would have yielded these bodies, to be disposed of at the will of Virginia. Painful as the sacrifice must have been, it should have been made.

But, obligations more sacred than any thing which concerns myself—obligations with which I cannot dispose, command me to retain the mortal remains of my venerated Uncle, in the family vault where they are deposited. It is his own will, and that will is to me a law which I dare not disobey. He has himself directed that his body should be placed there, and I can not separate it from those of his near relatives, by which it is surrounded;

I pray, Sir, to acknowledge my profound acknowledgments to the Legislature of Virginia, with the most respectful assurances that no considerations, merely personal, could induce me to oppose my wishes to their's, and that it is not without the most deep felt regret, that even under the high sense of a most sacred duty, I decline to comply with the request contained in their resolutions.

Permit me, Sir, to add, that the manner in which the request of the Legislature has been communicated by the Executive, has to a small degree increased the pain I inflict on myself in not yielding to that request, and in assuring you that

I am,

With the highest respect,

BUSH, WASHINGTON.

His Excellency
W. C. NICHOLAS,
Governor of Virginia,
Richmond.

CONGRESS.

The following is the Report of the Committee under the Resolutions of the 24th Feb. in relation to the remains of Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The joint Committee of both Houses appointed under a resolution of the 15th of Feb. last, "to examine into the proceedings of a former Congress on the death of George Washington, and to take into consideration what further measures it may be expedient to adopt at the present time, in relation to that solemn and interesting subject,

Respectfully Report—

That they have carefully and attentively examined into the subject referred to them, and submit to the consideration of their respective Houses, the following resolutions.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in pursuance of the resolution of Congress on the 24th Dec. 1799, a marble monument be erected by the United States, to commemorate the military, political and private virtues of George Washington.

That the acceptance for his remains be prepared in the foundation of the Capitol, and that the monument be placed over the same, and in the centre of the Great Hall of the Capitol;

That on the four sides of the monument, be represented—

As the defender of his country against the French and Indians, in the war before the revolution;

As the protector of her rights, against British invasion, and the captain of her armies in the war of independence;

As the first President of the United States, wisely administering the public affairs during eight years of peace—other nations being engaged in war;

As a private citizen, voluntarily retired from public office, and engaged in the employment of agriculture.

And be it further Resolved, That the President of the U. S. be, and is hereby authorized to take measures to carry the foregoing resolution into execution.

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser.]
Notwithstanding all that has been said relative to our right to a participation in the fishery in the Bays and Rivers of the British provinces, granted by the treaty of 1783, we have never doubted what would be the construction of the British government of the effect of the late declaration of war, and the silence of the subsequent Treaty of Peace, upon that grant. If any doubt ever existed on this subject, it is now completely removed by the following document:

THE FISHERIES.

To Sir Richard Keats, and to the British Naval Officers on the Halifax Station.
DOWNING STREET,
17th June, 1845.

SIR,

As the Treaty of Peace lately concluded with the United States, contains no provision with respect to the Fisheries, which the subjects of the United States enjoyed under the 3d article of the Peace of 1783. His Majesty's Government consider it not necessary, that you should be informed as to the extent to which those privileges are affected, by the omission of any stipulation in the present Treaty of the line of conduct which it is in consequence advisable to adopt.

You cannot but be aware, that the 3d article of the Treaty of the Peace of 1783, containing two distinct stipulations the one recognizing the rights which the United

States had to fish upon the high seas, and the other granting to the United States the privilege of fishing in the Bay of Newfoundland, and of using, under certain conditions, the Shores and Territory of that fishery, of these, the former being considered permanent, cannot be altered or affected by any change of the relative situation of the two countries, but the other being a privilege derived from the Treaty of 1783 alone, was, as to its duration, necessarily limited to the duration of the Treaty itself. On the Declaration of War by the American Government, and the consequent abrogation of that existing Treaty, the United States refused, with respect to the fisheries, those privileges which were formerly enjoyed by them in the present Treaty, the subjects of the United States can have no pretension to any right to fish within the British jurisdiction, or to use the British territory for purposes connected with the fishery.

Such being the view taken of the question of the fisheries, and as far as relates to the United States, I am commanded by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent to instruct you, to abstain most carefully from any interference with the fishery, in which the subjects of the United States may be engaged, either on the Grand Bank of Newfoundland, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, or other places in the Sea. At the same time, you will prevent them, except under the circumstances hereinafter mentioned from using the British territory for purposes connected with the fishing vessels from bays, harbours, rivers, creeks, and inlets, of all His Majesty's possessions. In case, however, it should have happened, that the fishermen of the United States, through ignorance, of the circumstances which affect this question, should, previous to your arrival, have already commenced a fishery similar to that carried on by them previous to the late war, and should have occupied the British harbours and formed establishments on the British territory, which could not be suddenly abandoned without very heavy loss, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, wishing to give every indulgence to the citizens of the United States, which is compatible with His Majesty's rights, has commanded me to instruct you to abstain from molesting such fishermen, or impeding the progress of their fishing during the present year, unless they should, by attempts to carry on a contraband trade, render themselves unworthy of protection or indulgence; you will, however, not fail to communicate to them the tenor of the instructions which you have received, and the view which His Majesty's government takes of the question of the fishery, and you will, above be careful to explain to them, that they are not, in any future season, to expect a continuance of the same indulgence.

(Signed)

BATHURST.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN TELESCOPE.

General Andrew Jackson.

The Legislature of this State, it will be recollected, at their last session, passed a resolution directing the Governor to address to Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson, in behalf of the people of South Carolina, a letter of thanks "for his very important and illustrious services in our late glorious war with Great Britain." His Excellency accordingly wrote to Gen. Jackson a letter expressing the feelings of this State for his character and achievements—a copy of which, with the General's answer, we now present our readers.

Copy of a letter from the Governor of S. Carolina to Maj. Gen. Jackson.
Executive office, (S. C.) Centre Hall,
December 22, 1815.

SIR—The Legislature of this State have just terminated its first session, since by your exampled victory, you have rendered your name not less illustrious than dear to a nation of Freemen.

Under a government which admits of no other distinction among citizens, than that which results from merit—he approbation of the constituted authorities must inspire a just and noble pride—an honorable incentive to great and patriotic deeds. He, whose distinguished good conduct entitles him to such approbation, is a benefactor to his country, whom good men love and the patriotic cherish.—Those services which render a name illustrious, and co-termini with the great waters on whose banks they were rendered, rise to the level of a nation's love and gratitude, because

they fill the measure of a nation's honor. Hence, those impressions—the feelings which have created unanimously, that I have you, the heroes of the war, the South Carolina, for your brilliant victories, and unequalled defence of New Orleans, and which I cannot but do, shall by forwarding you a copy of their proceedings on that subject.—There cannot be too honorable, because we have had time to form a just estimate of the intrinsic importance of the services you have performed.—Although it can add nothing to the high honors which have the honor to surround you, I beg leave to express my admiration of your excellent conduct, and to tender you the sincere and grateful acknowledgments of the people of South Carolina.

Head Quarters, Division of the South Carolina Militia, Feb. 8, 1816.

SIR—The Restoration of the Legislature of the State of South Carolina, enclosed under cover of your friendly letter of the 23d of Dec. last, was received by me last night. The very flattering and kind manner, in which that respectable body, as well as your self, has been pleased to speak of my exertions in the late war with Great Britain and her Indian Allies, merits and receives the return of my sincere thanks. The approbation of my country, a certainty by the richest reward for the exertions, toils and privations of a soldier and a patriot. This approbation, so kindly expressed by the unanimous voice of the representation of that State which gave me birth, and to which you are the chief magistrate, are pleased to add your, heightens my gratification on the present occasion, and calls forth the most lively sensations towards a grateful country. The situation of our common country at the time alluded to, called for the best exertions of myself and brave associates in arms. These exertions were attended with extraordinary success—but no more than may always be looked for when our cause is just, and Heaven on our side. Whenever the independence of a nation is endangered by foreign invasion, the highest military result may be expected by a people, who like the brave Americans, will themselves be free. Accept assurances of my sincere respect and esteem.

ANDREW JACKSON.

His Ex^{ty} David R. Williams,

Governor, &c.

BONAPARTE.

A gentleman who has lately returned from St. Helena, and who was frequently with Bonaparte, describes him as in the highest spirit, even to a degree of jollity. He says, that he wants dignity, but fairly rolls and swaggers about the island as if he had made it his own for life. When the gentleman was coming away, and mentioned his destination to another part of the world, the ex-emperor exclaimed, "What sir, and leave such a fine island as this?" He talked about India, and showed the most complete and detailed knowledge of its affairs. He knew all the petty princes, their situations, opposite interests, the names of the principal bankers, merchants, &c. in our settlements. He was as much at home on the subject as if he had passed his life there. Being asked his opinion of Lord Wellington, he said, "He is a good general, but low." "I should put three hundred thousand men in motion, while he was thinking of it." He rides at a prodigious rate, and sets off at full gallop the instant he is mounted, leaving the cavaliers who attend him a good distance behind. *London Day.*

A Negro man was taken up and committed to the jail of this town, on the 6th inst. who calls himself John Coffin, and says that he belongs to John Hays of Norfolk, but was hired to a Mr. John Saunders of said place at the time of his running away, which he says was in August last. Coffin is about five feet 4 or 5 inches high, and of a yellow complexion. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away as the law requires.

R. H. BONNER.

March 8

45

For sale,

1000 bushels Turks-Island

SALT of an excellent quality; 50 barrels Ship Bred; 22 boxes of British and Crown Glass; 1000 weight Hoop Iron; 50 pieces Iron Britannia; a number of new and old Sails; 3 Anchors; 2 Cambooses and a few boxes of Sweet Oil.

March 8.

S. M. JOSEPH.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Last evening arrived at this port the ship *Laura Ann*, Capt. Farnham, from Liverpool. Sailed Feb. 7, and brought London papers to the 4th, with which we have been favored from the Merchants' Hall.

The British Parliament commenced a session on the 1st of Feb. In the message of the Prince Regent he mentions the Treaty of Commerce with the U. S., and says he confidently trusts it will be found advantageous to the interests of both countries, and cement the good understanding which so happily subsists between them. He says the manufactures, commerce and revenue of the British Empire are in a flourishing condition.

The address in answer passed the House of Lords nem. con.

The British Government have paid 500,000l. to the Portuguese for the detention of their slave vessels.

Roscoe, Clark & Roscoe, at Liverpool are said to have failed for 500,000l.

Paris dates are to January 31. The usual rumors are given in the English papers of the uneasy condition of France.

Disturbances continued at Lyons. Government was dissolving the inhabitants. General Lallemand had been arrested there.

The circulation of English newspapers in France has been provisionally suspended by order of the Minister of Police. The King, the Duke of Richelieu and Barbe-Marbois, are said to have been averse to the measure.

The Edinburgh Review is interdicted in France.

The Englishmen who had been arrested at Paris for assisting Lavallette have been liberated on giving bail.

Lavallette was said to have escaped to England.

Talleyrand is said to have determined not to quit Paris but on compulsion.

Geu Traval has been arrested. Adhe Sieyes has gone off.

Some mention is made of a project to abolish the National Institute.

A commission has been appointed to decide on the article of the amnesty which applies to the Regicides, as respects the extent of the term.

Col. de la Tour du Pin, has been killed at Paris in a duel with M. Malaudin. They were both Aids to the Duke de Bel. leuno.

The Naval Officers of Marseilles, have required that foreign mariners be not admitted on board French vessels.

The new French Minister to the U. S. was preparing for his voyage.

The plague has broken out in Bari, in the kingdom of Naples.

An article from Rome says the Emperor of China has revoked the edict against the Jesuits, and allowed Christian Missionaries to revert to his Empire.

(From a London Paper of Jan. 34.)

The Duel.

A PARISIAN STORY.

Last Saturday, a Chief d'Escadron belonging to a regiment of Chasseurs, after quitting the Levee of the War Minister, went to dine at the Palais Royal, at the Freres Provencaux, where he accidentally found himself at the same table with an English Officer.

The English officer had two bottles of wine placed before him, which he emptied all but a single glass, which when full, he threw at the French officer, who indignantly rose from his seat and took summary vengeance. The Englishman, stupified by the sudden attack of his adversary, demanded satisfaction, which was immediately agreed to, but the Englishman requested a quarter of an hour to go for his arms; he accordingly went out, and soon after returned with two pistols.

The place was not very convenient for a duel, and as, besides, it was very late, they agreed to decide it in a private room. The Englishman proposed that only a single pistol should be loaded, which should be drawn by chance and thus each to run the hazard of blowing his own brains out. This proposition was accepted. The pistols were put into a hat, and each immediately drew forth one.

The Chief d'Escadron, impatient to put an end to the business, placed the pistol in his mouth, and pulled the trigger, but he happened to select the one that was not loaded. The Englishman, with that phlegm which he hitherto manifested, drew his ramrod, put into his pistol, and finding it was loaded, immediately observed, "I begin to think that I have the right one." He then paused, asked the Frenchman if he had any children added I wish to settle my affairs; I request an hour and a half. "I will give you all your life," replied the Frenchman and at the same time he insisted that an end should be put to the business. The Englishman persisted in his demand, promising his adversary that he would not be found deficient in his honor.

They forthwith separated, and four hours afterwards the French Officer received a note from the Englishman, in-

forming him that at the moment he should read this letter, he should be no more; he made a thousand apologies for having employed four hours instead of one, and a half, but he assured him that his affairs in this respect were not so important as he had been warned, went into it, and a few minutes afterwards blew his brains out.

As soon as the English Officer had put his affairs in order, he had his bed warmed, went into it, and a few minutes afterwards blew his brains out.

The Frenchman and the Englishman were both of them men of honor, but it is affecting to humanity to see the barbarous custom of duelling yet prevail in an age of knowledge and philosophy.

AMERICAN RECORDER.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1816.

The Republicans in Congress who were favorable to the nomination of Mr. Crawford for the Presidency, declared, that as a majority of the Republican members present had nominated the Hon. James Monroe, they should support him. "United, we stand—Divided, we fall!"

New-Hampshire has elected Mr. Plumer, a Republican, as Governor. So much for the Hartford Convention.

Marshal Grouchy arrived in New-York on 28th March, from Philadelphia.

The Trenton Federalist of Monday, states, that on the night of the 19th instant, a Mr. Graham, from North Carolina, on his way to New-York, was robbed at Rowley's Inn, Princeton, by his roommate, of 3,000 dollars in bank notes, and 27,000 in bills of exchange. The suspected person was apprehended on the 18th about 4 miles from Princeton, and the whole of the property found secreted in the knot hole of a tree.

M. J. G.

New York, March 25.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT, &c. &c.

Another Revolution in France.

King Louis Dethroned.

The schr. Decatur, Bell, arrived at this port on Saturday evening in 4 days from Norfolk. Capt. B. informed us that on Wednesday last, off Smith's Island, he spoke the schr. General Jackson, Lane, of Baltimore, 30 days from Bordeaux for Annapolis, and was informed by Capt. Lane, that LOUIS THE EIGHTEENTH, KING OF FRANCE WAS DETHRONED. Capt. Bell did not learn any of the particulars which produced this extraordinary event, nor the person that succeeded Louis to the throne of France.

Interesting facts, from France.—Letters received by a French gentleman in this city from France, and dated in January, state that M. Gambaceras, late Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, was notified by Louis's government, that he must quit the country, according to the enactment of the law of (pretended) amnesty. On which, he produced his diploma from the Emperor of Russia, constituting him one of his Privy Council, and also attaching him to the Russian Embassy at Paris; and that when the Ambassador of his Russian Imperial Majesty should leave Paris, he (Gambaceras) would then leave it also. Cannot had been appointed chief of the corps of engineers, in the Russian service.

Columbian.

Boston, March 23.

It is rumored that Mr. Adams, our ambassador in England, has requested to be recalled, with a view of returning to his country in the spring.

Salem, March 24.

The plague was raging at Constantinople, Naples, at several ports in Italy and at Cefu. The Governor of the latter place had burnt two villages, and encamped the populace on the point under a strong guard, to prevent communication with villages not affected.

The United States frigate Java, Com. Perry, arrived at Gibraltar in 17 days from Newport and proceeded to Port Mahon, to join the Am. squadron under Com. Shaw.

The Washington, 74, Com. Chauncey, which two or three days since dropped down the harbour, is still lying near Fort Independence. She is expected to sail shortly for the Mediterranean.—*Bos. D. A.*

IRISH SOCIETIES.

There are three societies of Irishmen in Philadelphia, kept up for benevolent purposes. Each have held the feast of St. Patrick with great glee. Many of the toasts are worthy of record, but we have not room for them—the following, for their ingenious point, make a place for themselves.

"The princess Pocahontas"—reproached by her descendant of Roanoke, for having allowed a foreigner—any liberator."

"Scrap of history—Europe gave the maid of Orleans—America the man!"

Niles' Reg.

Marguerita.—The royal forces of Spain are said to have lost 500 men killed in a late unsuccessful attack upon this is-

lands. The republican standard flies in many parts of Venezuela, and Chili will soon be rescued from the yoke of the tyrant Buenos Ayres appears safe in her freedom, and we expect good news from Peru.

Buenos Ayres.—A writer in the New York Columbian, who appears to set understandingly, absolutely denies any truth to the reported defection of admiral Brown, mentioned in our last. On the contrary, it appears that he is performing most important services for the republicans on the coasts of Chili and Peru, and that his family and all his property remain at Buenos Ayres.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board our squadron in the Mediterranean to his friend in Washington city.

United States frigate United States, Malaga Roads, Jan. 1, 1816.

We sailed from Gibraltar a few days after the date of my last, and arrived here on the 25th Dec. We shall leave this place in a few days for Carthagena, for the purpose of receiving an answer from the Spanish government relative to the detention of the Algerine brig, which I believe we stipulated to restore to the Dey of Algiers. If she is not given up, I hope our government will act spiritedly on the occasion and chastise them for their presumption. From what I have seen of the Spanish character, I hold it in the utmost contempt. We find it extremely difficult to obtain a place of deposit for our stores, and the only plausible reason they could give for not immediately granting us permission to land them, was a fear of such a procedure not being sanctioned by the English. The Spaniards are a bigotted, pious, riddet, and pusillanimous set. Their troops are little better than a gang of robbers and assassins. Many of them would steal the life of their fellow-man for a pittance of a few dollars.

It is extremely dangerous to traverse the streets of a Spanish town after sunset—a man's life is in continual jeopardy. From the neglected state of the fortifications at all the Spanish towns I have yet seen, I am induced to believe that their government is in a deep decline. Our force would be sufficient to lay nearly all their towns on the Mediterranean coast under contribution. It is rumored here (but upon what authority I know not) that a war with the United States is expected.

I heard it rumored at the American consul's table a few days ago, that the King of Spain was to be shortly allied to one of the Portuguese royal family, and receive for his consideration forty million of dollars. Generals Ballesteros and Castanos are sentenced to serve as common soldiers in the Spanish army, and many other distinguished characters are equally persecuted by the royal authority; they are to be sent to Devina, a Spanish fortified town on the Barbary shore near the entrance of the Straits.

I have not found a second America yet. I have seen some handsome Spanish ladies, and an innumerable quantity of ugly ones; but none like the fair of Columbia. European manners are very different from ours, and modern has long since been banished from society here; faggots are as thick as hail stones, and poverty stares you in the face at every corner.

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AMERICAN KINGDOM—No. 1.

Advices from Rio de Janeiro, dated in January last, inform that on the 17th Dec. last, the birth day of the Queen of Portugal Brazil was declared to be a Kingdom.

Preparations were making for sending two of the Portuguese Princesses to Europe to get husbands. [Boston Centinel.]

Richmond, March 27.

Commodore Decatur reached this City last night, on his way to Norfolk.

The brig Eugene has arrived at New-York from Havre, and has brought on board twenty passengers: one of whom was reported to be Lavallette. We are assured by a gentleman from Havre, says the Boston Centinel, that this report must be unfounded; and that no person could embark at Havre against the wishes of the French police. There can be no question that Lavallette escaped to Germany; and will find an asylum at Munich, with the relatives of his wife—who was Madame de Besenhausen, niece of the empress Josephine and cousin to Prince Eugene, late Viceroy of Italy, who resides in that City.

A bill has been introduced into the Senate for increasing the salaries of the officers of Government; in which it is proposed to raise the salaries of the secretaries, Judges, &c. about 50 per cent. on the rate at which they were fixed when the Government first went into operation.

James F. Huston, Esq. is appointed Post-Master of Frederick town, Maryland, vice William M. Beall, Esq. resigned.

Pol. Exam.

A man in Paris has printed an account of the decay and disgrace of the Bri-

ish Navy, as accomplished in the late war with America, and shows how our ruin may be completed. It has this epigraph, "Delenda est Carthago."—And this work is dedicated, with authority, to the Duke of Angoulême.

WASHINGTON, March 30.

ARTHUR ST. JOHN BAKER, Esq. has been recognized by the President of the United States, as His Britannic Majesty's Consul General.

The Common Council of Alexandria have voted a sword, (to be made in that place) to Lieutenant John T. Norton, a native of that town, in testimony of their sense of the gallantry displayed by him in several naval actions during the late war.

MARCH 29.

The Senate were principally occupied this day on the BANK BILL. Various amendments were proposed to the details of the bill, not involving the principle of the bill, on which much discussion took place.

From the Norfolk Herald.

By the subjoined communication it appears that the society of physicians at Petersburg are truly afflicted with a complaint unattended by the experimental operations of their own Physicians, and they wish to call in medical assistance from some other quarter, before the disease fastens too strongly on their pockets. We recommend their case particularly to the Medical Corps of this place, and call upon a few of them at least to volunteer for the service required; the incentives of interest and humanity will surely prevail over ordinary considerations.

The Physicians of Petersburg certainly deserve our commendation for venturing upon an experiment, which the most skillful of the faculty in every other part of the world have tacitly avowed to be impracticable.—It is a bold and critical undertaking, and we sincerely suspect they will lose their patients before they accomplish it. We who pay only the old established fees, make sad wry faces when the Doctor comes to administer his bill, and find it the bitterest of all his prescriptions; but Heaven help them who have to swallow a double dose!

Petersburg, March 11, 1816.

MR. O'CONNOR.

As the Physicians of this place have come to a positive determination to charge two dollars for the first visit they pay to a patient, in each day they attend him, (which will be doubling better than three fourths of their fees, and ruining the poor among us, besides impairing the fortunes of those in better circumstances,) we have come to a determination to seek medical aid in some other quarter.—We want Physicians of ability badly, and if any such will come forward, and be contented with the old fee of one dollar per visit, with the customary extra charge for bleeding, consultations, and night visits, they will be supported here, to the exclusion of the present Physicians of the place, beyond all doubt.

If thro' the medium of your useful paper you can alleviate the sufferings of humanity, by aiding us in the accomplishment of our wishes in this respect, you will oblige many of your friends, and particularly

N. B. The practice of a good Physician in this place, I am warranted in saying, would be worth 20,000 dollars per year, saying that he had half a dozen to oppose him.

MARRIED.

Yesterday evening by J. G. Brown, Esq. Capt. MARTINUS WILLIAMS, to Miss ANN BRACK, of this vicinity.

COMMUNICATION.

DIED.

In this town on Saturday the 30th of March last, in the 64th year of his age, Mr. RALPH POTTS, a native of the Town of Alnwick, in the county of Northumberland, England. He was among the first of those Europeans who adopted the United States of America, (at the close of the Revolution) as his country and his home. In the year 1780 or '91 he removed from Portsmouth, Virginia, to this Town, where he continued to reside, up to the time of his death.

He was a man of uncommon excellencies with a mind brave and intelligent, a sense of propriety very discriminating, and agreeable manners. Always under the guidance of the soundest morality, during the course of a long, a virtuous and well spent life, together with his exemplary discharge of all the relative duties of husband, father, master, and friend—endeared him to all who had the privilege of being, in any way, connected with him. He moved in the circle of his friends and acquaintances, with dignity and usefulness—all of whom will long believe his loss, particularly his family, and the Methodist Society, (of which he had been a member and an ornament for the space of near forty years) truly irreparable.

He experienced, in the course of his life much affliction, and in the loss of a wife and several children, sore bereavement. But

these trying circumstances of mind and body, he bore with admirable patience, and under them exhibited great fortitude of mind. His illness was particularly distressing; the pains which he suffered were excruciating, yet he endured with christian patience; not a murmur escaped his lips; he bowed to the will of God and adored his afflictive hand. His was a Religion both vital and practical; and his example in the bosom of his family, and throughout all his avocations, forcibly impressed a veneration for the virtues, and attributes of the most virtuous. It was these principles early imbibed and scrupulously cultivated, that in the trying and awful moments of mortal dissolution, imparted calmness and equanimity to his mind. It was such faith and such conduct that robbed Death of his sting, and the Grave of her victory; and amid the last ebbings of life, enabled his faultering tongue triumphantly to testify, to his sorrowful attendants, "I have long desired to behold the full Glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ, and now, I am about to be gratified."

His God sustained him in his final hour! His final hour brought Glory to his God! You saw the man, you saw his hold on Heaven!

Few men have lived as long with more usefulness, and with less reputation; and few very few indeed, have had their transition from this fleeting world hallowed with deeper or more general regrets; or had those regrets assuaged by a firmer assurance of his being translated "to a world not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

On Friday last, Master Ormand Corlew, only son of Mrs. Mary Corlew, near Balh.



Port of Washington.

(From the Custom House Books.)

ENTERED.

30 Sloop Argo, Charleston.
1 April Sher William Dean, Starr, St. Barc.
2 Sch Elizabeth, Macomb, Savannah.
5, Triton, Bradley, Martinique.

CLEARED.

30 Sch Fair Play, Boston.
1 John & Betsey, Tilton, Martinico.
3 Sch Betsey, Harris, Norfolk.
4 Gen. Brown, Sheffield, New York.
5 Sloop Molly, Whisker, Phila.
Sch Betsey, Barnes, N. Y.
1 Fair Play, Griffin, do.

Port of New York, March 28.—Arrived brig George Washington, Burien, 3 days from Washington, N. C. schrs. Carpenters' son, Crowell, 3 days from do. Baskaw, Bailey, 4 days from do. Eliza & Dorcas, 3 days from do. Louisa & Nancy, Puga, 3 days, from do.

LIST OF LETTERS

Now remaining in the Post Office, Washington, N. C. April 3; which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as Dead Letters.

A. Abigence Adams, Caswell Armstrong.
B. Thomas Bowen, Chris. B. Brown 2, James Bradford, Peter Brady 2, Joseph P. Huntington 3, H. S. Beach 3, Martin Brewster 2, John M. Ball, Sylvester Bales, Thomas Barnum, N. G. Blount.

C. Josiah Crossman, Wm. Cameron, Charles G. Cathcart 3, Nathl Chamberlain 3, Charles Crawford, Benj. Cohoon, Wm. Clark, Luther Chace, Miles Chauncey, Joseph Churchill.

D. John Dawell.

E. Samuel Eells, Robert Eborn.

F. John Ferns.

G. Pelham Gibbs, David Gibbs.

H. James Hedge, Samuel Hawkers.

I. Alex. M. G. Hinton.

L. Marshall Land, Samuel Laycock.

M. Wm. McKeel, Wm. Metcalf.

N. Holland Nelson.

P. Richard Perry, Lewis B. Page 3, Wm. Parsons, Joseph Peacock.

R. John Ransom, George Rollins 2.

S. Samuel B. Scott, Charles Squire, Robert Stewart, Sheldon Sherwood, Wm. Standifer, Richard Smith, Isaac Snow, John S. Smallwood, George E. Spruell.

T. George Tankard, Myers F. Truet.

W. Samuel Westore 2, J. S. Wilson.

APRIL 7. JAMES AVENT, P. M. 49

POSTSCRIPT.

Capt. Bell, arrived at New York, was mistaken in supposing that Capt. Lane, of the General Jackson, informed him of Louis the 18th being actually dethroned. Capt. Lane brought no such news to this port.

Half. Pot.

Norfolk, March 27.

WAR WITH SPAIN

An extract of a letter from a Lieutenant in the United States Navy, of the first respectability, received by Monday's mail, says,

"I have just received orders to join the *Macdonald*, (now at Boston) with all possible dispatch. She is under orders for Carthage, to demand the release of American Citizens detained there by the Spanish Government."

"From the view I have of this expedition, connected with other circumstances, known to me, I feel strongly impressed with a belief, that a WAR WITH SPAIN is not far distant." Dear Sir,

New York, March 26.

To the Editors of the *Mer. Advertiser*.

Bordeaux, Feb. 8, 1816.

"It appears that a conspiracy has been formed to a considerable extent, the object of which, it is impossible yet to unravel. As usual numberless surmises have been formed upon the subject; and what we are informed of, is merely this: that several persons have been arrested in Paris, Lyon, Bordeaux, and Metz, and some lives have been lost, at the latter place in the attempt to surprise the fortress by the conspirators; for my part, I am inclined to believe that these machinations are secretly encouraged by the English with a view to Polandize this country."

"I have it from good authority, that the celebrated Laine, in conference some days since with the King and Council, recommended strongly to them, to encourage and promote the most friendly intercourse with the United States—and represented to them, in the most forcible manner, that the U. States was the only power, who could, in the course of a few years, relieve, by their naval power and weight of interest, (in a great degree) the burthen which France now groans under."

A Spanish ship from Africa for Havana, with 500 slaves and a large quantity of gold dust and ivory, has been captured, off the Isle in the Wall, by an English frigate, and sent into Bermuda.

BY AUTHORITY.

An act granting bounties in land and extra pay to certain Canadian Volunteers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all such persons as had been citizens of the United States anterior to the late war, and were at its commencement inhabitants of the province Canada, and who, during the said war, joined the armies of the United States as volunteers and were slain, died in service, or continued therein until honorably discharged, shall be entitled to the following quantities of land respectively, viz: Each colonel nine hundred and sixty acres; each major to eight hundred acres; each subaltern officer to four hundred and eighty acres; each non-commissioned officer musician or private, to one hundred and twenty acres; and the bounties aforesaid shall extend to the medical and other staff who shall rank according to their pay. And it shall be lawful for the said persons to locate their claims in quarter sections upon any of the unappropriated lands of the United States within the Indiana Territory which shall have been surveyed prior to such location, with the exception of salt springs and lead mines therein, and of the quantities of land adjacent thereto which may be reserved for the use of the same, by the President of the United States and the section No. 16 in every township for the use of the public schools; which locations shall be subject to such regulations as to priority of choice, and the manner of location, as the President of the United States shall prescribe.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That the secretary of the department of war for the time being, shall from time to time, under such rules and regulations as to evidence as the President of the United States shall prescribe, issue to every person coming within the description aforesaid a warrant for such quantity of land as he may be entitled to by virtue of the aforesaid provision; and in case of the death of such person, then such warrant shall be issued to his widow, or if no widow, to his child or children.

Sec. 3 And be it further enacted, That the treasurer of the United States do, and he is hereby authorized and required to pay to each of the persons aforesaid three months additional pay, according to the rank they respectively held in the army of the United States during the late war.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GALLARD,

President pro tempore of the Senate.

March 5, 1816.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

Improvement in the ART OF WRITING.

THE Subscriber has invented a new kind of Writing Book, entitled the "Writer's Assistant." It consists at present of four books, which contain the elementary parts of letters, various sizes of round text, copies of capitals, and directions for the more easy and successful attainment of the Art.

These letters are to be traced by the learner with a pen, and the shade and hair lines correctly formed according to approved models in the common copper plates.

This is a system adapted to the capacity and wants of children. In vain do we attempt to teach them merely by precept. They are imitative first, and exercise invention and judgment afterwards. They need mechanical facilities in the motion of the hand and fingers before they can be expected to apply their own discretion with success. By the habitual use of the Writer's Assistant, they may, in the simplest and most direct manner, learn the general formation of good letters, and then how to guide their own independent efforts to produce the regular and beautiful outline which is presented to their eyes. They will avoid or correct habits of scrawling, and by the insensible influence of the water mark over the motions of the pen, they will, within a reasonable time for practice, acquire freedom and elegance in writing. This plan unites the advantage of mechanical accuracy in the general shape of the letters, with the exercise of taste in the proportion of the shade and hair lines.

It will be useful to those of mature age who have not been accustomed to form their letters after a good model. It will assist them to correct any faults in the motion of the hand which have become habitual. Instructors will also find that it will lessen their labour, and by the use of this method for a time, they may derive improvement from it for themselves. To the patrons of a useful and elegant art, and to the public in general, the author offers this system, fully believing that it will be of very extensive utility whenever it shall be generally adopted.

J. SEAVY, Instructor of Penmanship, Boston, Jan. 1816.

For sale at the Store of Davenport, Hay, & Co. Washington, April 3. 49 17

Last NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the Subscribers are solicited to come forward and settle their accounts without delay, as no further notice of indulgence will be given.

JAMES H. HOOKER & Co.

April 5. 49 17

HAVING lately taken the Commodore's house, commonly called the Matberry Tavern, and having provided it with good liquors and every other necessary to accommodate the public; genteel parties can at any time be accommodated with private rooms and everything which the season or market affords; supplied them—pledging myself that every possible attention shall be paid, solicit that encouragement from the public which my house deserves.

Transient persons can be accommodated with or without horses, by the year, week or day.

JOHN GALLAGHER.

Washington, N. C. April 3, 1816. 49 17

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT I the undersigned master of the Gen. Brown of New York, in behalf of myself, my officers and crew, do claim a wrecked ship with her cargo (spars) and all her materials and appurtenances thereunto belonging, wherever she may be found. It is presumed that she went ashore between Cape Henry and Hatteras, as I after towing her two days, got her into four fathoms water and finding I could not weather Cape Henry and get her into the Chesapeake, was compelled by the increased violence of the wind which blew very heavy from N. E. to abandon the idea of getting her in, so we cast off and stood to sea for the preservation of the schooner, and left her to drift ashore.

ISAAC SHEFFIELD.

Washington, March 23, 1816. 3w 47

Notice.

THE Copartnership under the firm of AVENT & BUCK.

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having claims against the said firm will call on James AVENT for payment. Those indebted to the said firm, will please make immediate payment to James AVENT who is authorized to receive the same:

JAMES AVENT,

H. BUCK.

Washington, March 14, 1816. 45 17

The BUSINESS

Will be carried on by James AVENT at the same place where the business has heretofore been conducted.

Notice.

BOOKS are open in the hands of Mr. J. E. Smaffwood at Newbern, and John Gray Blount at Washington, to receive subscriptions for Shares in the Mattamuskeet Company, authorised by an Act of Assembly, passed in the year 1806, for the purpose of improving Swamp Lands in the county of Hyde.

A copy of that Act, together with the Articles proposed for the government of the Company, are in the hands of the said Smaffwood and Blount to be examined by persons disposed to subscribe for shares.

JOHN G. BLOUNT.

Washington, March 1, 1816. 41 43

Advertisement.

MICHAEL HANRAHAN being dead, and the subscriber having qualified at the present (March) County Court of Beaufort, as Administrator.

Notice is hereby given, that the sale of the perishable property of said Hanrahan will take place in the town of Washington county aforesaid, on Monday the 20th April next. Six months credit will be given on approved security.

TERENCE DELANEY.

March 1. 41 43

Notice.

AT the last term of Beaufort county, Administration was granted to the subscriber on the estates of Josiah Morris, Henry Lawson, Joseph Perry, James Jackson, John Burdie, David Braddock and Raymond Mann; all persons holding claims against said estates, are requested to bring them in by the time limited by law or they will be barred by an Act of Assembly in that case made: All those indebted to said estates, are requested to make immediate payments, or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

S. M. JOSEPH.

Washington, 20th March, 1816. 45

For Sale.

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

27 bbls COFFEE
15 hhds MOLLASSES
20 bbls N. E. RUM
1 hhd & 3 bbls W. I. do.
8 bbls Mus. SUGAR
4 do Strong BEER
1 cask CHEESE
1 pipe BRANDY
1200 bushels coarse SALT.

March 21.—S. J. 47. J. JAQUITH

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber in September last, a negro man by the name of

SAM,

Formerly belonged to Moses Windley of Hyde, and is well known to said county, where I am informed he is now lurking. Any person apprehending and delivering said negro to me, in Washington, or securing him in the jail of said place, shall receive the above reward. All persons are cautioned against harboring said negro under the penalty of the law.

S. M. JOSEPH.

March 5. 45

For sale.

The fine fast sailing

Brig PROSPECT,

Burthen 73 47-95 tons, about five years old built of the best materials at Harpswell Massachusetts. She is found in the best manner with Sails, Rigging, Boats, &c. &c. and will, in a few days, be ready for the reception of a cargo. She has carried 1800 Barrels under deck.

For further particulars enquire of BLACKWELL & DAVIDSON, Who has also, for Sale 30 Barrels of first quality Boston Rum.

Land for sale.

THE subscriber will sell at a fair price TWO HUNDRED and SEVENTY acres of

LAND,

situated on the road leading from Washington to Newbern, 12 miles from the former place. A particular description is deemed unnecessary, as the purchaser, will, before doing so, view the premises. For terms, &c. apply to Mr. Jeremiah Mastin, in Washington, or to the subscriber.

BURTON ALLEN.

Craven county, Feb. 10. 41 43

A variety of Blanks.

Are constantly kept for sale, at the Office of The American Recorder;

Among which, are the following—

Shipping Articles, Manifests, Bills of Sale, (for vessels,) Bills of Lading, 4 to the sheet, by the quire or set, Do. in the letter form, neatly printed, on best rose col'd, & white paper,

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dispatch of Business.

A Mr. B. (calling himself the son of a public character A—) came to town on Saturday—visited the Theatre, & was there smitten by a lady, on the evening—on Sunday visited the lady—on Monday went to the house of the Rev. Mr. B. and was married—but mistaking and carrying off the clergyman's gold watch for his own cane, which he left on the mantle piece, was arrested by the police and sent to Bridewell instead of the nuptial chamber—on Tuesday was indicted—and before the week is out will have completed his chapter of incidents, and secured himself a situation where he will be safe from all the vicissitudes of dramatic recreation, love, matrimony, and light-fingered mistakes for three years at least to come.

N. Y. Colum.

Mechanical Curiosity.

A knife has been made at Messrs. Travis, Senior and Co's shops at Man. Chester, in England, containing 17 articles viz: three blades, button hook and saw, punch and screw-driver, cork-screw, hook and gimlet, phillips, picket and two others, two lancets, with a ring at the head; the knife is only 11 1/2 inches in length, and weighs one penny weight 14 grains.

Receipt to make a Tatler.

Take of the vine called Runabout, and take the root of Nimbretongues, of each six handbills, fifteen ounces of Atubilloo, the same quantity of Vain Pride, and at least one pound of Supplicity, & double that quantity of Nonsense; bruise them together in the mortar of Misapprehension, then boil them over the fire of wild Surmises, till you perceive the scum of false hood rising on the top; strain it through the cloth of Misconstruction, put it into a bottle of Malignity, and stop it with the cork of Envy. Take a draught, and you will be prepared to speak all manner of evil without respect to persons or characters.

Original Anecdote.

Two auctioneers, the one a mere dwarf holding a public sale, and Punch having mounted a Hoghead partly filled with Scotch snuff in bladders, standing on one end, was repeating one and ten, going, gentlemen at one and ten, when suddenly the head gave way and he descended out of sight. At that instant the co-partner deliberately stepped forward crying, gone, gone, gentlemen; being only interrupted by his sneezing companion immersed in the snuff; to the great surprise and amusement of a crowd of spectators.

Darling's Gas.

The London Times, speaking on the subject of American Finance, thinks the establishment of a National Bank, would be attended with "beneficial effects," to this country. After paying some high & we doubt not, deserved compliments to the abilities of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, it concludes with observing "Whenever a National Bank is established in the United States, it will be proud tribute to the memory of a Statesman whose value was not fully appreciated by his countrymen, until they had to deplore his loss."

Southern Por.

Burns.—The Scots Poet's favorite *Marble Punch Bowl*, was recently sold at Edinburgh for 841 sterling.

Important Scrutiny.

The resolution submitted to Congress for appointing congressional committees, annually, to examine the accounts in the several departments, if rigidly carried into effect is well calculated to check abuses, and give confidence to the public mind. To prevent the progress of corruption, (so commonly hid in confusion of accounts) is one of the greatest services which Congress can perform as stewards of the people.

Paris, Ky. January 3.

SALT WATER has lately been found by digging, on the water of Slate, 8 miles from Mount Sterling, the strongest ever known in the Western Country. It is said that Salt put into it will not dissolve, and that between 40 and 50 gallons of the water will make a bushel of Salt. We have obtained this information from respectable authority, and believe it to be correct.—If this water should continue as strong as at present, in large abundance, it will be of great importance to this part of the country.

Western Citizen.

A very remarkable case, in testimony of the efficacy of vaccination, has occurred in this city, and within our own knowledge.

Solomon Hammond, lately one of the carriers of this paper, was a few days since taken by the small pox in the natural way. He soon became violently ill

and at last died. He had three children one of whom, a little boy aged 9 years, slept with him while diseased with the small pox, until two days of his death. The boy was vaccinated two years ago. There is not the slightest reason to apprehend that there is wanting at this day, proof of the efficacy of vaccination. But if such proof were wanting, this case would satisfy the most obstinate. The little boy and two other smaller children, vaccinated also, are perfectly well.

True American.

The Court of Norfolk County, on Wednesday the 20 inst. declared as current in that county, the notes of the State Bank of North Carolina at par, when compared with the notes of the Bank of Virginia, and Farmers' Bank of Virginia.—Those of the chartered Banks of the city of Philadelphia at 5 per cent depreciation; and those of the chartered Banks of the City of Baltimore and the District of Columbia, at 6 per cent depreciation.

Norfolk Ledger.

Among the condemnations for seditious cries, in France, we perceive the conviction of a person for singing the Marseilles Hymn in his own house. The number condemned to the gallows is said to be very great; of those imprisoned much greater.—C.T.

ODENSBURG, (N. Y.) FEB. 27.

Horrid Murder.

On Wednesday last a Frenchman was committed to jail in this village, for a murder of the most atrocious kind, having butchered the whole family of a Mr. Scarborough, a respectable inhabitant of Louisville, in the lower part of this county. The circumstances attending this bloody transaction, as they have been related to us, are as follows:—

The villain having learned that Mr. Scarborough was absent from home on business to Montreal, determined on robbing his house, for which purpose he told his wife that he was going to Quebec to attend some business, and should be absent some days. He then repaired to the woods near the residence of Mr. Scarborough, where he remained lurking during the day (18 inst.) At night he went to the barn of Mr. S. and slept till nearly day light, when he proceeded to the house in order to effect his purpose. Having formerly lived with Mr. S. he was perfectly acquainted with every part of the house, and found no difficulty in entering it. In endeavoring to open a trunk in the room where Mrs. S. slept, and in which he knew Mr. S. generally kept his money, he made a noise; this alarmed him—and in order to preclude the possibility of the robbery being discovered, he formed the horrible design of murdering the whole family. He seized an axe and slept to the bed-side of Mrs. S. who lay with her two children (an infant of three months, & a daughter aged about two and half years) in a sound sleep. The villain says he recoiled several times from the perpetration of this diabolical deed—left the room and went to the adjoining room, to see if the lad, a boy four-teen years of age, and who was his brother-in-law, was asleep. But although he found all quiet, the fear of being detected while engaged in the robbery, urged him to the commission of the horrible act. He commenced by despatching Mr. S. whom he cut and mangled in a shocking manner and in which the children received several blows; after which he murdered his brother-in-law, and proceeded to the execution of his first design, by breaking open the trunk, from which he took about 28 dollars, and moved off with his plunder.—A neighbor going to the house early in the morning, was the first witness to the horrid but affecting sight—he instantly gave the alarm and the murderer was pursued.—A slight snow having fallen during the night, had effaced the old tracks—he was therefore easily traced, until they came up with him within two miles of St. Regis, and twelve from where he perpetrated the murder. Short sighted and deluded man! all his dreadfol and precautionary measures were not sufficient to screen him from justice and only tended to make his apprehension more certain. On his being brought back to the bloody scene he made full confession of the whole transaction. The clades of the children were still alive when our informant left Louisville, but the youngest expired a few hours after discovery. He says he was unconscious of having murdered the children—but supposes in murdering the mother he must have given them some blows.

The Circuit Court will be holden in this village on Monday the first of July next, when he will have his trial.

Sugar Cane.

Copy of a letter to a gentleman in Charleston, dated near Savannah, 7th Feb 1816.

DEAR SIR—In answer to your enquiries respecting the culture of the sugar Cane, I will briefly state the mode pursued here, which we find answer very well though we have heard that upon the

Mississippi they plant three times as thick.

In the first place, beds are made such as would be called flat cotton beds) four or five feet apart, a trench is opened in the middle of the bed three inches deep. The Cane is then cut into pieces 14 or 18 inches in length, and laid horizontally two feet apart in the trench; the eyes are so placed, that none of them will point downward; the Cane is then totally covered with earth, say 2 inches deep—one thousand Cane will plant an acre of land in this manner. The time of planting from 1st November to March; the earlier in the season on the better Cane will grow to advantage in high or low ground which bear, not yet determined, but clay, and such pars as are settled in water, should be avoided.

It does not require as many borings in the season as Cotton; therefore, 4 or 5 acres to the hand, can be easily cultivated, but from the little advancement yet made with us in the facilities of bringing in the crop to the mill, it is doubtful if two acres to the hand is not more than can be managed. About the middle of the summer, the leaves are stripped a little way up the stalk, which assists its ripening; but that intended for planting should not be done in this manner, as the leaves protect the Cane from the cold, and the eyes from being bruised in moving about.

Good Sugar has been made in Georgia as early as the 9th of October, and as late as the 31st of January. The process at the mill and in the boiling house is easily learnt.

The material point, that Cane is the most productive and agreeable crop we can plant is now generally granted as also that it will bear the storms of our climate better than any thing else. The experiment mentioned in the papers was from Cane that was 5 feet under water (salt or brackish) last fall. From these advantages, I think we have every reason to hope that it will drive the culture of Rice, and sugarcane waters, at a distance from our Towns at least.

I am, Dear Sir, your most obedt. servt. &c.

Georgia Sugar.—An article under this head has been copied from Niles' Weekly Register into many of the southern prints, stating the quantity of sugar made by Major Butler and Mr. M-Queen. The principal facts alluded to in the article are correct, but the inferences tend to mislead, and therefore injure the cause instead of promoting it. That a certain quantity of sugar—say that eighty five acres yielded 150,000 lbs., and that one fourth of an acre upon Savannah river has produced 600 lbs. of dry, merchantable sugar, is generally believed and understood to be true. But the quantity which can be made on each hand is by no means ascertained yet, as it may require six or eight hands to harvest and manufacture what one could cultivate, and therefore the calculation in the above piece of such enormous returns per hand is quite out of the question. It is enough for the cause of sugar, that it has yielded as far north as Savannah river, at a rate which would be considered simple in the West Indies, and that it can be manufactured from October to the last of January. If, therefore, we cannot make it cheaper and to more advantage than in the West-Indies, it must be our own fault. [Savannah Repub. March 16.]

Niles' Weekly Register.

This work has been published at Baltimore since the first of September 1811—and, consequently, takes in a period of the most interesting events which have occurred at home or abroad—presenting to its possessor a greater quantity of documents and facts belonging to the history of America and Europe, than ever before was compressed into one work—and, as to things past, a body of matter that never can be supplied by any other publication.

It is printed on a sheet of fine super-royal paper, in octavo—paged and calculated for bindings, with a complete index for every volume. Each volume (taking in the gratuitous supplements) contains about 450 pages, and there are two volumes per annum for five dollars, payable in advance. Advertisements of all sorts are excluded; and its capacious pages, and small, but good type, gets in more matter than has before issued from the press in book form, sheet for sheet, in any country.

To those who have seen and examined the WEEKLY REGISTER, any description of its plan is deemed superfluous. Its merits or demerits are seen on the slightest inspection. And, while, with an honest pride, the editor observes that many of the most distinguished characters in the United States, with some in Europe and South America, have, with the most flattering encomiums upon him, decidedly approved of its plan and execution, there are also many that he feels confident would be glad to receive the work, who have yet only distantly heard of it, if they have heard of it at all; to such, the following brief outline of its contents is respectfully offered.

THE REGISTER CONTAINS,
1. All the important public docu-

ments and papers of the United States—civil, military, or mercantile—with a complete history of the proceedings of congress,—and, occasionally, the speeches of the members at length.

2. Most important documents and papers of the several states, with notices of the proceedings of their legislatures, on all generally interesting occasions.

3. A great body of foreign documents and papers, with a history of foreign events sufficient to keep up an intimate knowledge of what is passing in other parts of the world.

4. Notices of the history, geography and present state and condition of men & things, and foreign, domestic—with a particular view to the latter, illustrated by numerous laborious tables compiled for the work, and original essays and remarks.

5. Biographical Sketches of distinguished individuals, especially of men eminent for their services to the United States.

6. Many of the important laws of the United States, and reports of important law cases, of interest to the people at large.

7. A great number of original articles on politics, statistics, manufactures, &c. &c. with exhibitions of the resources of states &c.—their industry and natural advantages, and the like—on a broad and comprehensive scale. In politics, it is proper to observe, that party questions are excluded, and that nothing is inserted with flattery or of local views, while personal character is never assailed. The cast of the paper is certainly republican—not in the meaning of the term as applied to a class of politicians in the United States, but on the principle of the constitution thereof; and is decidedly and actively opposed to principle of monarchy and its friends. The advantages of our system of government are duly appreciated, and the horrors and hypocrisies of despotism exposed; that we may love and cleave to the republic as the ark of safety and happiness.

8. Essays and facts in almost every department of the sciences—with some amusing articles, and a record of events, under the head of the "Chronicle," as they occur.

However extensive the range thus stated may appear, it is, perhaps, considerably within the scope of the work. The editor thinks he ventures nothing when he says that, in the whole, it affords the most perfect co-temporaneous view of men and things that ever was published—being compiled with the most persevering and unwearied attention to preserve every thing that may be useful or interesting. And its contents are as well calculated for one part of the union as another—nothing local being introduced. It is without doubt, the cheapest periodical work that ever was printed.

The REGISTER is transmitted by mail, very securely packed, to any part of the United States, and missing numbers are gratuitously supplied.

COMPLETE FILES.

May be had as follows:
For the 4 years, or 5 vols. from Sept. 1811 to Sept. 1815, at \$5 per annum, \$25 extra supplements to vols. 3, 4, 5, & 6, \$1 each
Year in advance to Sept. 1816 5

If desired bound, 87 1/2 cents per volume to be added for the eight volumes, now bound and ready for delivery.

Files, in sheets, may be sent to any post office at the rate of newspaper postage but those that are bound cannot be sent by mail. They will be forwarded, however, in either case, by any private conveyance pointed out, at the risk of the purchaser, the cash being paid for them. Money forwarded by mail is guaranteed safe by the editor, but the postage is expected to be paid.

The subscription, five dollars per annum, is payable in advance. Subscriptions are not received for less than a year, and it is expected that all who desire the work will commence with the then current volume. The ninth volume ended on Saturday last.

Baltimore, February 25, 1816.

Subscribers to the above truly excellent work, will be received at the Office of the American Recorder, where specimens of it may be seen. Gentlemen desirous of obtaining sets neatly bound, can in a few weeks after subscribing be furnished with them, at the rates as offered in the Prospectus.

We are confident that no literary gentleman would willingly be found without this valuable production, were he sensible of its real value.

Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed AUCTIONEERS by the Commissioners of the town of Washington agreeably to act of Assembly, offer their services to the public, and caution all persons against acting in that capacity.

JOHN MYERS,

S. M. JOSEPH,

Washington, 7th March, 1816.